

REMARKS

Upon entry of the present amendment, claims 1-7 will remain pending in the above-identified application and stand ready for further action on the merits.

The amendments made herein to the claims do not incorporate new matter into the application as originally filed. For example, support for the instant amendment to claim 1 occurs at page 16, lines 16-19 of the originally filed specification and additionally in original Figure 16.

Entry of the instant amendment to claim 1 is therefore respectfully requested at present.

Initial Comments

The Applicants appreciate the Examiner's reissuing of the office action, with a proper citation of the Smithgall reference (i.e., US 6,027,027). It is also noted that the Examiner's comments in the PTOL-413 Interview Summary enclosed with the Office Action correctly summarize the Examiner's discussions with the undersigned on December 7, 2005.

Claim Rejections Under 35 USC §§ 102(e) and 103(a)

Claims 1 and 4-5 have been rejected under the provisions of 35 USC § 102(e) over Rodgers et al US '737 (US 6,362,737). Claims 2-3 have been rejected under the provisions of 35 USC § 103(a) over Rodgers US '737 in view of Smithgall US '027 (US 6,027,027), and claims 5-7 have been rejected under the provisions of 35 USC § 103(a) over Rodgers US '737 in view of Sanders US '523 (US 6,276,523). Reconsideration and withdrawal of each of these rejections is respectfully requested based on the amendments made herein and the following considerations.

Legal Standard for Determining Anticipation

“A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference.” *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987). “When a claim covers several structures or compositions, either generically or as alternatives, the claim is deemed anticipated if any of the structures or compositions within the scope of the claim is known in the prior art.” *Brown v. 3M*, 265 F.3d 1349, 1351, 60 USPQ2d 1375, 1376 (Fed. Cir. 2001) “The identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the ... claim.” *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co.*, 868 F.2d 1226, 1236, 9 USPQ2d 1913, 1920 (Fed. Cir. 1989). The elements must be arranged as required by the claim, but this is not an *ipsissimis verbis* test, i.e., identity of terminology is not required. *In re Bond*, 910 F.2d 831, 15 USPQ2d 1566 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

Legal Standard for Determining Prima Facie Obviousness

To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations.

The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art, not in applicant's disclosure. *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991).

“There are three possible sources for a motivation to combine references: the nature of the problem to be solved, the teachings of the prior art, and the knowledge of persons of ordinary skill in the art.” *In re Rouffet*, 149 F.3d 1350, 1357, 47 USPQ2d 1453, 1457-58 (Fed. Cir. 1998) (The combination of the references taught every element of the claimed invention, however without a motivation to combine, a rejection based on a *prima facie* case of obvious was held improper.). The level of skill in the art cannot be relied upon to provide the suggestion to combine references. *Al-Site Corp. v. VSI Int'l Inc.*, 174 F.3d 1308, 50 USPQ2d 1161 (Fed. Cir. 1999).

“In determining the propriety of the Patent Office case for obviousness in the first instance, it is necessary to ascertain whether or not the reference teachings would appear to be sufficient for one of ordinary skill in the relevant art having the reference before him to make the proposed substitution, combination, or other modification.” *In re Linter*, 458 F.2d 1013, 1016, 173 USPQ 560, 562 (CCPA 1972).

Obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either explicitly or implicitly in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. “The test for an implicit showing is what the combined teachings, knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art, and the nature of the problem to be solved as a whole would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in

the art.” *In re Kotzab*, 217 F.3d 1365, 1370, 55 USPQ2d 1313, 1317 (Fed. Cir. 2000). See also *In re Lee*, 277 F.3d 1338, 1342-44, 61 USPQ2d 1430, 1433-34 (Fed. Cir. 2002) (discussing the importance of relying on objective evidence and making specific factual findings with respect to the motivation to combine references); *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988); *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992).

The Instantly Claimed Invention

As described in the description set forth at page 4, lines 6-8 of the instant specification:

Another object of the present invention is to provide an accessed object having an IC module with higher operation reliability.

The nature of the operation reliability is also explained in the instant specification’s description at page 2, lines 16-23 as follows:

However, when, for some reason, access is made to one side of the IC module 101 as by the apparatus-side antenna 105b, the coupling efficiency is low between the module-side antenna 104 on the IC module 101 and the apparatus-side antenna 105b in conjunction with magnetic flux distribution, with the result that trouble occurs in reading or writing information, reducing operational reliability.

According to the invention (*i.e.*, *see independent claim 1*), there is provided an accessed object comprising a non-contact IC module including a semiconductor device and a radio communication antenna coil connected to said semiconductor device, wherein said radio communication antenna coil is a continuous conductive wiring pattern bent to extend over two surfaces of different directions of said accessed object.

Distinctions Over the Cited Art**Rogers et al. US 6,362,737**

Referring to Figure 37 of the Rodgers et al. US '737 disclosure, there is disclosed two coils each connected to a capacitor and bent to different directions, transmitting signals of different frequencies (see the description set forth at column 55, lines 9-48 of the cited US '737 patent).

Figure 37 and column 55, lines 9-48 of US '737 of Rodgers et al. are set forth immediately below for the Examiner's convenience.

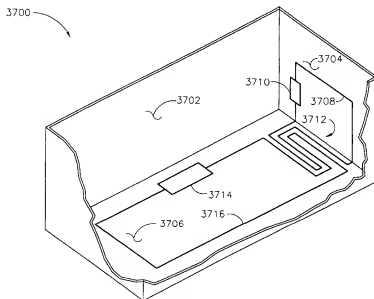


FIG. 37

When objects 102 through 112 are to be interrogated while passing through a passage of the type described or discussed above with reference to FIG. 35, interrogation and data communication reliability may be enhanced by arranging objects 102 through 112 in one or more transportation carriers. A transportation carrier, according to various aspects of the present invention, includes one or more resonant antenna circuits for focusing transmitted and received energy. Carrier 3700 of FIG. 37 is exemplary of any structure in which

objects of the type described above may be located for convenient interrogation and data communication. A carrier having any geometry may be used for extending or shaping the antenna sensitivity pattern of the antenna of an object, for example, antenna 202 of object 104 or FIG. 2. For example, transportation carrier 3700 includes side walls 3702 and 3704, and base 3706. In addition, carrier 3700 includes antenna circuit 3708 comprising a loop conductor and series capacitor C3710. Antenna circuit 3708, by virtue of the value of capacitor C3710, has a resonant frequency selected to enhance energy transferred to an object and/or communication between monitor 124 and an object. In a preferred configuration, antenna circuit 3708 is arranged with a relatively low Q and at a resonant frequency substantially different from frequencies which may be used for interrogation and data communication. When monitor 124 provides a scan signal or subscan signal of the type discussed with reference to FIG. 4, the ring signal associated with antenna circuit 3708 may be easily identified as discussed above so that interrogation at the resonant frequency of antenna 3708 may be avoided.

Carrier 3700 may include a second antenna circuit 3716 constructed in a manner similar to antenna circuit 3708 with a series capacitance C3714. Antenna circuits 3708 and 3716 may be coupled in any convenient manner (e.g., interdigitated loops, overlapping portions) arranging a portion of each loop in close proximity for magnetic field or electric field coupling.

Memory, as discussed above, may include any apparatus for data storage (e.g., semiconductor circuits, circuits of discrete components, and magnetic and/or optical media).

Sanders US 6,276,523

Figures 1a and 1b of Sanders US '523 disclose an opaque plastic material for holding information recording medium such as a compact disc (see the description set forth at column 10, lines 25-38 of the cited US '523 patent).

Figures 1a and 1b and column 10, lines 25-38 of US '523 of Sanders are set forth immediately below for the Examiner's convenience.

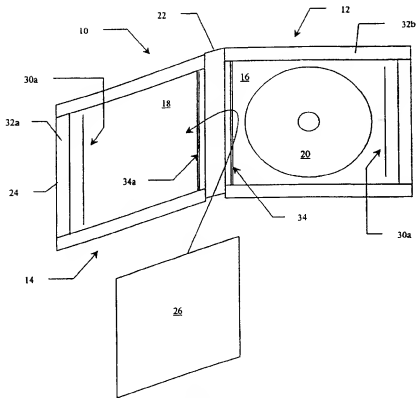


FIG. 1a

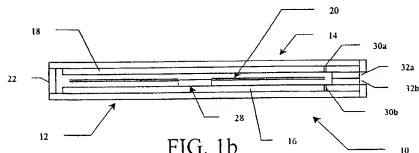


FIG. 1b

Although the present invention has been described with respect to a number of preferred embodiments, it is anticipated that those skilled in the art will become aware of alternative embodiments not described here that fall within the scope of the invention. Although the basic material utilized for constructing the present invention is preferably a clear, plastic, pliable material, alternative non-clear, and in some instances non-plastic sheets, might be utilized under certain conditions. It is possible, for example, that instead of having printed paper material to be inserted into the container, the container panels themselves could be constructed of opaque plastic material that may be directly printed on.

Colored, transparent, or semi-transparent panels are also anticipated by the present invention.

Smithgall US 6,027,027

Figure 4 of Smithgall US '027 shows a low cost radio frequency identification RFID tag comprising an antenna and an integrated circuit wherein the antenna and the integrated circuit are attached to a paper substrate (see description at column 1, lines 65-67 of the cited US '027 patent.)

Figure 4 and column 1, lines 65-67 of US '027 of Smithgall are set forth immediately below for the Examiner's convenience.

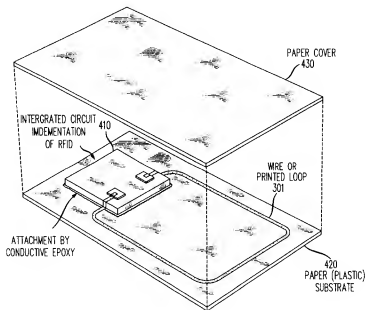


FIG. 4

In accordance with the invention, a low cost radio frequency identification tag is provided for attaching to and identifying objects such as, for example, a passenger's luggage.

Accordingly, a proper consideration of each of the above disclosures of the cited/applied art of record (Rogers et al. US 6,362,737, Sanders US 6,276,523 and Smithgall US 6,027,027) shows that each of the cited art references fails to teach or provide for, or otherwise obtain, the object and structure of the instant invention being claimed (e.g., *see instant independent claim 1*).

Likewise, since claim 1 is the sole independent claim in the instant application, it also follows that the cited art references of record completely fail to teach or provide for the invention as recited in any of instantly pending dependent claims 2-7.

Accordingly, since none of the cited art being applied by the USPTO teaches or otherwise provides for each of the limitations recited in the pending claims, it follows that each of the instantly pending claims are novel and are not anticipated by the cited art of record.

It is also noted that the cited art of record, whether such cited art is considered singularly or in combination, completely fails to provide any motivation to arrive at the instant invention as claimed. Absent such motivation in the cited art that would allow one of ordinary skill in the art to arrive at the invention being claimed, it also follows that each of pending claims 1-7 is non-obvious over the cited art of record. Any contentions of the USPTO to the contrary must be reconsidered.

CONCLUSION

Based upon the amendments and remarks presented herein, the Examiner is respectfully requested to issue a Notice of Allowance clearly indicating that each of the pending claims 1-7 are allowed and patentable under the provisions of Title 35 of the United States Code.

Should there be any outstanding matters that need to be resolved in the present application, the Examiner is respectfully requested to contact John W. Bailey (Reg. No. 32,881) at the telephone number below, to conduct an interview in an effort to expedite prosecution in connection with the present application.

If necessary, the Commissioner is hereby authorized in this, concurrent, and future replies, to charge payment or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 02-2448 for any additional fees required under 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.16 or 1.17; particularly, extension of time fees.

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Respectfully submitted,

By 

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